

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1737

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23. 1741



THE Anonymous Epistle published in the *Craftsman* of Saturday, January 17. 1740-1. is so extraordinary a Piece in all Respects, that it certainly deserves to be examined. He begins with a very learned Observation, that provided we will believe the Electors or the Representatives of the

Commons bribed in their Elections, or the Representatives (tho' duly elected) afterwards influenced, then, other Case, this wise Man tells us, we ought to look on such Members (so bribed as aforesaid) as the Representatives of those who bribed them, rather than of the Body else. Then he goes on to various other Suppositions, and amongst them supposes various Things said in the *Gazetteer*; and then gives, this wise Man: 'I hope your Readers, i. e. of the *Craftsman*, will give due Attention and Credit to what the Writers assert, whose extraordinary Parts, great Store of Property, uncommon Wisdom, and above all, their clean Hands and perfect Disinterestedness, will entitle their Arguments and Assertions to the most favourable Reception with the Publick.' Does this fall with great Propriety from the Pen of the venerable Mr. *No-body-knows-who* writing to *Caleb Rapin*? These, without doubt, are Persons of the Rank for Probity and Fortune, which the Publick credit in virtue of their own *Innuendoes*; and upon clear Evidence give full Belief to whatever they say, and admit all the Arguments they think fit to use, absolutely unanswerable.

The next Paragraph is exactly in the same if and as to Punishment for Misbehaviour, and suitable Rewards for good Actions (he says) are absolutely necessary. Yet if Gentlemen are dismissed the Service of their Country, for no other Reason than because they would not do the Drudgery of the Ministry; or if Rewards are bestowed on Men for the most and most abject Compliances to a Minister; the Rewards will then become downright Corruption in the highest Degree.' That is to say, *Right is Wrong* and *Wrong is Right*. Sure there was no need of producing so harmless a Passage with so much Ceremony and Condescension. But by these eminent Persons, *Gazetteers*, *Leave*, says our Author at the end of the Paragraph, with a View, no question, that a more reasonable a Proposition would give them. Yet for fear some of his Readers should not see it in, he begins the next Paragraph thus: 'I am not, for very obvious Reasons, enter the Lists of the Ministerial Writers, to prove that any Body of this Time practises *National Corruption*.' That is to say, as to say, *Good Friends, and Fellow-Readers of the Craftsman, there is a great deal of Corruption abroad, by Nature of Rewards and Punishments are changed. I told you before, your Representatives!* — *As, you take my Word for all this, since as to Proof I cannot say for very obvious Reasons!* As if while the Press is to Scandal and Calumny, it should be penal to the Truth. Whatever this Gentleman may in his obvious Reasons, I will venture to lay it on his Conduct is in this Respect govern'd by one obvious Reason — He is able to furnish any on this Topick but *Proof*.

To supply this material Deficiency is the main business of the following Part of his Letter. I beg his Pardon, I had like to have spoke my Mind and call'd Libel; and he introduces it in such a Manner, as he would be glad the Reader should apprehend the keenness of the Times he describes to the present. The only that the *Italicks* in the Paragraph leading to Citation from *Rapin* may be considered, and I confident, every impartial Peruser will own, the Parallel is thence clear. It is certainly none Business to enter on the Defence of *Richard the Third's* Administration. We all know that Things suffered great Changes since then, and the *Commons of Great Britain* are now in quiet Possession of Privileges, to which they were then tender in laying down. The *Throne* stands now on a firmer and more Foundation, inasmuch as it rests on the same Basis of the Rights of the People; and, consequently, needs no apologizing for the stretching the Privilege in former Reigns, under this where, except Benefit of the Subject, the Prerogative hath never been exerted. However, Mistakes and False Facts

may be pointed out, without vindicating *Richard's* Government. Neither *Caleb's* Correspondent, nor *Rapin* himself, have any Authority to impose their own Dreams on *English* Readers, for *English* History; nor can any Reflections be just, which are founded on False Facts.

At the Opening this Account, our honest, impartial Author says, *Our Historians have informed us, that the Electing and Managing of Parliaments by Corrupt Methods were first practised in the Reign of Richard the Second*. Then, in Proof of this he gives us a long but very unfair Quotation from *Rapin*. What's become of our *Historians* this Writer talk'd of? Did *Rapin* live in those Days? Ought his History to have any Credit with us in Respect to Facts, farther than it is supported by Authorities? Ought his Remarks to govern us absolutely, without enquiring whether they are agreeable to Truth and Reason? In so material a Point as this is, which *Caleb's* Correspondent undertakes to explain, should he not have had Recourse to undeniable Evidence? Or at least ought he not to have given us fairly the Testimony he thought fit to produce?

It is evident enough on the Perusal of this Part of *Rapin's* History, that he exercised his own Judgment pretty freely in giving an Account of the Preparations the King made for the calling the Parliament he speaks of; none of our *Historians* were able to give Facts in so clear and circumstantial a Manner, because they confined themselves to the Relation of Things as they really happened, and did not believe they were free to represent things as they imagined they might be, without Authorities to bear them out. Yet *Rapin* quotes not one Authority for all these extraordinary Facts. I wish Mr. *D'Anvers* or his Correspondent would tell us how well founded this Notion which *Rapin* puts into the King's Head then was, viz. 'That the House of Commons were the sole Judges in the Affairs of Elections,' and therefore he was well assured that such a Parliament would confirm or reject whom he pleased.' How little this Gentleman attended to original Writers, and how ready he was to give us his own surmises instead of Facts, appears from his saying of this Parliament, 'It is the Parliament of 1386 was called the *Merciless*, I cannot think what Name odious enough could be given this.' Yet if he had consulted our common Chronicles he would have found, that this Parliament had its Name as well as that; for from the numerous Bodies of armed Men attending on the Nobility, it was stiled the *Great Parliament*, which he might as well have told his Readers as leave them in a Quandary about a Name suitable to his Account of the Matter. Another Man would have been censured for writing thus.

Among the Reflections made by *Rapin* on our Constitution, he says, 'It is certain the Institution of Parliaments is of great Advantage to the Kingdom, being the only Support of the Liberties of the People, who, without that, would have long since fallen into a fatal State of Slavery.' But on the other hand, it cannot be denied that these Assemblies become very dangerous sometimes, when influenced by popular Factions, or by the Cabals of an ambitious Prince.' This, together with our political Historian's Concession, that Parliaments have sometimes pulled the Prerogative too low, are passed by on this Occasion, as not suiting the Design of the *Craftsman's* Correspondent. He would willingly persuade us, that no Mischiefs are to be feared in this Kingdom but from Princes; tho' even in this unfortunate Reign of *Richard II.* most of the Calamities which overwhelmed the Realm were owing to Disputes among the Great Men, who by turns did what they pleased in the King's Name, and made him accountable. *Rapin* could not but know this, tho' he takes but little Notice of it. He says not one Word of the Great Duke of Lancaster's sitting as High Steward, and passing Judgment on the Earls of *Warwick* and *Arundel*; and in respect to the Duke of *Glocester* he says, 'His Enemies reported, that he made a Confession before his Death, which was not at all examin'd into, tho' on the Credit of it his Estate was confiscated.' Yet the Confession itself is still upon Record, and his Attainder on the Petition of the Commons in Parliament is grounded thereupon. Surely it is not very safe to trust such Authorities, or to ground Opinions upon them.

The rest of this worthy Gentleman's Epistle contains an Application of what he had before advanced to the present Times. He gives us at full Length such a Picture as the Patrons of the *Craftsman* have taken the liberty to draw of the Administration, full of Sugge-

tions, Assertions, open and concealed Accusations. In short, every thing — but Proof. I shall readily acknowledge the Charge is well drawn, and that this Writer has not omitted so much as a flying Report which it could be conceived would any ways contribute to alarm the People. But then it must be granted me, that no Prince, no Parliament, no Ministry can avoid such a Charge, how little soever they may deserve it. While there are malicious and factious Men in the World, and such in all Probability there will be so long as the World endures, we can never want such Attempts as these to rouse the People against their Governors. But while the Body of the Nation are left entirely to their Liberty of reading, examining, and searching out legally the Truth of these Imputations on those at the Helm, they never can be drawn to sacrifice their own Safety, Peace and Happiness, (such as their Forefathers never enjoy'd) to the promoting the Views of a few self-interested and designing Men, who call themselves *Patriots*; but at the Bottom ought to be call'd *Incendiaries* and *false Accusers*.

In respect to this Writer's Method of perverting History, it is even in regard to our Country no new Art. In Queen *Elizabeth's* time, the very Reign he fixes on, and the Revolution which followed it, were glossed by the Pen of a pretended Patriot's Flatterer, in hopes of stirring strange Thoughts in the People's Minds, and thereby striking at the establish'd Government. But it fail'd then for the same Reason for which all like Attempts must now fail, because, how plausible soever the Insinuations might be, there was notwithstanding no Shadow of Truth. The *English* Nation are not to be led like Bees by the Sound of a Kettle, they are jealous of their Liberties, but jealous also of being imposed upon, and know Factions and their Scribblers too well to think of running into Extremities on their bare Words.

To this the Paper I have mentioned and all the late Writings of the Malecontents tend. They are forced to this from the ill Fate attending their Proceedings in a legal Way. If warm Asseverations, artful Narratives, and passionate Harangues would convince, then no doubt the Charges of our Patriots would pass for Gospel. But where they have to do with such as will go to the Bottom of things, and hear all Parties before they give Judgment, they can do nothing but render themselves ridiculous. In this Distress they have recourse to *Dreams, Allegories, Misrepresentations of History*, and in short any thing that may mislead the Mob, and keep up the glorious Spirit of Opposition. To this therefore we must refer the Paper I have examin'd, containing a Parallel between the Reigns of — *II. and Richard II.* a Practice as weak and extravagant as it is scandalous and wicked, since we can scarce conceive, that even the meanest of the Rabble will be so blind as not to discern the Differences between the mildest and most bloody, the best and worst Reigns in all our History.

R. FREEMAN.

Yesterday arriv'd another Mail from Flanders.

Dresden, Jan. 12. N. S.

THO' they say here that the Election of an Emperor will be put off till April, yet the Carriages and all other Necessaries are getting ready for the Journey to Francfort. We hear from Silesia that the King of Prussia has caused Medals to be distributed there, which have on one Side his Name in a Cypher, and on the Reverse two Hearts join'd together, with this Inscription in High Dutch, *Zwey Hertzen, einen Sinn, und niemand weis wobin*, i. e. Two Hearts, One Meaning, and what it is no body knows.

Berlin, Jan. 13. N. S. His Royal Highness Prince William is arrived at Breslaw, where he found his Majesty in good Plight. We hear that the Town of Brugg or Brieg, twenty Miles to the Southeast of Breslaw is provided with all Necessaries for a vigorous Defence. Notwithstanding all the Measures taken by the King to prevent it, five Regiments of Foot and six of Horse that were in that Country having thrown themselves into the Place, and the Companies of Horse and Foot arriv'd from Hungary, Bohemia and Moravia, also arriv'd there, besides two Regiments of Hussars, that his Majesty's Attempt to make himself entirely master of that Country is not like to answer his Expectation.





*Hanover, Jan. 13.* N. S. As soon as a Courier arrives whom we expect from England our States expect to be summoned to take the military Establishment into Consideration, and 'tis reported that several Princes of the Empire are concluding a Treaty whereby they will engage to furnish Forces reciprocally, out of which an Army of the Holy Roman Empire is to be form'd, to act according to the Situation of Affairs for maintaining the Tranquility of Germany.

*Vienna, Jan. 14.* N. S. The Government of Florence has demanded an Augmentation of their Forces, to be in a Condition to oppose all Events. We hear from Naples, that the Court has order'd all the Garrisons to be taken out of their strong Places and to be replaced by the Militia, in order to employ the Regular Forces to form a Camp of 16000 Men for the Diversion of the King and the Queen.

#### HOME PORTS.

*Dover, Jan. 21.* Wind W. S. W. Arrived the Trimmer, Rediard, from Lisbon for London ('in 9 Days, and but 5 Weeks and 4 Days since she sailed out of our Pier;') the Sarah and Elizabeth, Sacket, from Antigua, last from Portsmouth. Came in the Ansley, Allen, for Lisbon. Sailed the Don Ferdinando, Nortman, for Amsterdam.

*Deal, Jan. 21.* Wind W. Remain the Scarborough Man of War, and the Elizabeth Tender, with the outward bound as per last. Came down and remains, the Royal George, Field, for East-India; the Florida, Marsh, and the Endeavour, Langbeare, for Jamaica; the Adriatick, Huddy, for Philadelphia; the Phenix, Tyfon, for Dublin.

*Gravesend, Jan. 21.* Passed by the Loyal Jane, Stockdon, from Dunkirk; the James and Elizabeth, Norcomb; and the Mathew and Sally, Wilkeson, from Virginia.

#### Arrived

At Penzance, the Success, Graham, from Virginia. At Oporto, the Saudades, Veal; and the Marma-duke, Bowman; both from Lisbon; the Lilly, Townshend; and the Mary, Priest; both from London. The 3 last under Convoy of the Bonetta Sloop of War from Plymouth.

#### LONDON, January 23.

The Prince of Asturias, Capt. Ryan, from London and Newcastle to Oporto, was lost about Christmas-day within 3 Leagues of the Bar of Oporto, but the Men's Lives with great Difficulty were saved.

Letters from Lisbon, dated the 21st Inst. N. S. advise, that a Swede, a French, and a Dutch Vessel, bound from Cadiz, with Naval Stores for the King of Spain, to Ferrol, had been brought in there by the Dealcastle Man of War, Capt. Temple West, who after taking out the said Stores, released the Ships; and paying the Freight the King was to have paid, advised the Captains to go back for more. 'Tis added, that the Portsmouth Man of War was arrived there (with several Ships under her Convoy) from England, to relieve the Dealcastle, who was to return home; and that the Cumberland Man of War, Capt. Stevens, which had separated Nov. 1. O. S. from Sir Chal. Ogle, and put into Lisbon, sailed again Jan. 9. N. S. for the West Indies. And by Letters from Madeira, of Dec. 10. N. S. we learn, that the Chatham Man of War was arrived there, in her Way to the Coast of Africa from Gibraltar; where a Ship was arrived from England, which parted Rear-Admiral Ogle's Squadron Nov. 5. O. S. in Lat. 38. The Story of the Fleet being off Madeira Nov. 21. was unknown there, and in all Probability it was much forwarder on its Way.

On Wednesday last dy'd in a very advanced Age, at her House in Blackman-street Southwark, Mrs. Reading, Relict of Edmund Reading, Esq; an eminent Brewer, which Business she carried on to very great Advantage during the Minority of her Son. She has left a considerable Estate to be divided among her Grandchildren.

The latter End of last Week dy'd at Cambridge, James Whiskin, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for many Years, and one of the Aldermen of that Town.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bradford, who has been dangerously ill for some time, is now judg'd to be in a fair Way of Recovery.

Yesterday Morning Samuel Wade of Ingateston, Esq; was married at Oxford Chapel to Miss Waller, a young Lady of great Beauty, Merit, and a Fortune of 7000 l.

Bank Stock 146 1-half to 3-4ths. India 157. South Sea 102. Old Annuity 111 1-4th to 3-8ths. New ditto 109 1-half without the Dividend Three per Cent. 98 1-half to 3-4ths ditto. Seven per Cent. Loan 97 3-4ths to 98. Five per Cent. ditto 74. Royal Assurance 89 1-half to 90. London Assurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 5 s. to 6 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 3 l. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Million Bank 113. Equivalent 110.

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N. B. The Four first Volumes were formerly printed for Mess. Churchill: the Two additional Volumes are sold separately, to compleat the Sets of those Gentlemen who have the former Edition.

If the Gentleman, who, in November last, sent a Letter to ———, Fellow of Hertford College in Oxford, will take the Trouble of consulting some Papers, which are now in the Possession of Dr. Rawlinson at Longdon-house, he may thence, in some measure, learn, for what Reasons the Work, of which he is pleased to desire the Continuance and Completion, hath been hitherto, and is still, suspended.

#### *This Day is Published,* **ANTI-MACHIAVEL** *Or, An Examination of* **Machiavel's PRINCE.**

*WITH*  
**NOTES HISTORICAL and POLITICAL**

*BY*  
**MR. DE VOLTAIRE.**

*Translated from the French.*

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*O R,*

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surprising Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, i. e. it infallibly and quickly stops all bleedings at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting of blood, the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. used according to the plain Directions given with it, it appears by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians in the large Account of this Medicine, written by himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians, before his Death.

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The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letters for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine, but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inspection of the Censors of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Stypticum or Prefcription of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Eaton's; but whoever tries both, will soon be perswaded that Our's exceeds theirs in all Respects, in a most extraordinary Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Surgeon, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Warehouse, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in the Oldmole Close; Mr. William Evans, Bookseller, in the Strand; Mr. Jun. Bookeller, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookeller, in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. T. Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, in Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. B. an Apothecary, at Kidderminster; Mrs. T. a Bookseller, in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary, at Bath; Mrs. Unct, a Bookseller, at Wolverhampton; Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.

High Water this Day } Morning | Evening  
at London Bridge. } 03 40 | 03 54



Rome, Jan. 4. N. S.

HERE is now exposed to view in one of the Rooms of the Capitol the Great Statue in Brass of Pope Clement XII. which has been erected to the Honour of that Pontiff for his Favours to this City, for the Privileges he granted to it, for many rare and beautiful Statues and the antique Pedestal which has this Inscription,

Clementi XII. Pon. Max.  
ob Senatus Privilegia  
Amplificata:  
Exornatam Aedificiis Urbem:  
Laxatas Areas,  
Directas, Prolatas, stratasque vias:  
Vetera signa multo aere  
Comparata  
In Capitolium inuenta  
Magnificèque disposita  
S. P. Q. R.  
Optimo, & munificentissimo  
Principi  
Statuam decrevit  
A. S. MDCCXXXIII.

Amsterdam, Jan. 27. N. S. On the 23d the Jesuits of this City perform'd Vigils in their Church for the Re-  
membrance of the Soul of the late Emperor. In the Middle  
their Church they erected a Monument, at the four  
corners of which the Four Parts of the World were re-  
presented, and on the four Sides, Justice, Temperance,  
Modesty and Prudence, with the following Verses:

#### JUSTITIA.

Quo justior alter

Nec pietate fuit. Lib. 1. Æneidos.

namque, Justus libavit pondera rerum.

Justitiae hinc dignus Cæsar adire domos.

#### TEMPERANTIA.

Manibus molitur habenas. Lib. 12. Æneid.

mitas hæc fleclit equos Regumque Ducumque

emperat imperium, dum pia frena regit:

riacæ novère Aquilæ moderamina Regis

Carolus hæc placidâ dum tulit arma manu.

#### FORTITUDO.

Quam forti peccore. Lib. 1. Æneid.

avidam cui non terret fors nubila mentem

fortius humano pectore pectus habet.

Caput, atque pedes dum se fortuna revolvit,

onstitit immoto Carolus usque animo.

#### PRUDENTIA.

Fato prudentia major. Lib. 1. Georgicorum.

ffis fati, qui cedere nefcius ulli?

allor; nam fati Carole major eras.

ibus una tibi major prudentia fati,

na tibi hæc virtus fata, deusque fuit.

ia fideique tenax, pietatis amore

riacos imitatus avos virtutibus orbem

plus implevit, meritis qui præmia reddit

na Deus, pretiosam animam super æthera tollat!

The following Chronogram was on a Bracket in the  
Chapel at the lower End of the Church:

PIIS MANIBUS  
CAROLI CÆSARIS,  
REGISQUE CATHOLICI  
SOCIETAS JESU  
BRUXELLENSIS.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

Amsterdam, Jan. 10. On Tuesday last was held at  
Amsterdam, the General Quarter Sessions for this County,  
in one Darby Colfield was convicted, and order'd to  
be in the Pillory for Curfing his Majesty, 'and saying  
he could raise enough of his Country-men that  
could blow him up.' And on the Saturday follow-  
ing according to his Sentence, stood in the Pillory at  
Amsterdam in the said County, and was severely pelted  
with Stones.

#### FOREIGN PORTS.

Amsterdam, Jan. 14. N. S. On the 12th inst. arrived  
from Mafra, Smith, and the Matilda, Blackwell, from  
London; the San Antonio e Almes e St. Joseph, Pau-

lino, from Cork; the Young Eagle, Dumaresq, and the  
Vernon, Willis (both New England Privateers) from  
Gibraltar: On the 13th, the Joseph and Elizabeth,  
Jones, from Newfoundland: On the 14th, the Fer-  
reira Packet, Sliuons, from Cork. On the 8th failed  
the King George Packet, Uring, for Falmouth: On  
the 9th, the Providence, Doubt, for America; the  
Durell, Durell, for Pool; the Dove, Williams, for  
Biddeford; the Mercury, Hilton, and the Charming  
Fanny, Ferritur, for America; the Samuel, Everard,  
for New-York; the Dove, Banfield, for Biddeford.  
Remain the Prince of Orange Man of War, Capt. Of-  
born, and the Superbe Man of War, Capt. Harvey,  
bound for the West-Indies.

Lisbon, Jan. 21. N. S. Since my last arrived, much  
shatter'd by bad Weather, the Lisbon Galley, Black-  
abee, from London and Falmouth. Also arrived the  
Mermaid, Mitchel, from Carolina; the David, Frauder,  
from Philadelphia; and the Salisbury, Paramore, from  
Jersey.

#### HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, Jan. 19. Since my last arrived the King  
George Packet, Uring, in 21 Days from Lisbon; and  
the Alexander, James, from Croswick for Penzance.

Plymouth, Jan. 20. Wind S. Since my last came in  
the Speedwel, John Gray, from Maryland, the Port-  
merchant, Brown, from Oporto for Topsham. This  
Morning came in a Dutch Man of War of 60 Guns,  
bound to Lisbon. His Majesty's Ships Grafton and  
Kent are still here, but we hear they are now ordered  
back to Spithead. This Week came in the Conveener,  
Dickie, from Virginia for London. 'Capt. Gray,  
' from Maryland, spoke with Capt. Bewick going  
'into Raphahanock, all well on board.'

Dartmouth, Jan. 20. Wind S. S. W. Yesterday came  
in the Catherine, Baker, of and from Biddiford for  
Guernsey.

Southampton, Jan. 22. Since my last arriv'd here the  
Fly Schooner, Le Folly, of and from Jersey, and the  
Jane, Piton, of and from Guernsey. Wind S. W.

Deal, Jan. 22. Wind W. S. W. and very dirty Wea-  
ther. Remain the Man of War and Outward-bound as  
per last. Arrived the Codrington, Boraston, and the  
Sarah and Elizabeth, Sacket, both from Antigua, last  
from Portsmouth. Just arrived the Samuel and Eliza-  
beth, Duncomb, and the Plymouth, Anter, both from  
Maryland.

Graveland, Jan. 22: Arrived the Trimmer, Re-  
diard, from Lisbon.

#### Arrived at several Ports.

At Cork, the Port Royal, Wolf, from Lisbon; the  
Mary and Betty, Crofts, from Cape Fair in Carolina;  
the Ann, Denham, from Jamaica; the Hambleton,  
Sumerville, from ditto; the Globe, Thompson, from  
Barbados; the Henry, Marshal, from London; the Bal-  
timore, Campbell, from Virginia.

At Waterford, the Little Grove, Burk, from Lon-  
don.

At Castlehaven in Ireland, the Santry Galley, Ho-  
ward, from Antigua.

In the West of Ireland, the Duke of Cumberland,  
Moor, from Jamaica.

At Gibraltar, the Rachel and Ann, Price, from Lon-  
don, and the Dolphin, Murray, from Boston.

At Philadelphia, the Sally, Clay, the Tottenham,  
Smyter, and the Elizabeth, Stevenson, from London.

At New York, the Leguanea, Phenix, and the Pa-  
tience, Brown, from London; the Jane, Stevenson,  
from Belfast, and the William, Sample, from Bristol.

#### LONDON, January 24.

#### SITTINGS

Appointed in London and Middlesex before the Right  
Hon. Sir JOHN WILLES, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of  
his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, in and after  
Hilary-Term, 1740.

Middlesex.		London.	
Monday	January 26	Wednesday	January 28
Saturday	January 31	Thursday	February 5
Friday	February 6	Saturday	February 7
After Term.		After Term.	
Friday	February 13	Saturday	February 14

The Salisbury Man of War failed the 11th Instant  
from Cork with several Ships with Provisions under her  
Convoy for Gibraltar.

Last Week Mr. Alderman Lawson was elected Lord  
Mayor of the City of York for the Year ensuing.

Letters from St. Sebastian's, by way of Guernsey  
say, that the St. Ignatio was arrived there from the  
Caraccas, who had in his Passage taken 6 English Ships,  
5 of which were brought into that Port, among whom  
were 3 or 4 bound to London, and the Michael, Capt.  
Lunesty, bound from Barbados for Guernsey: Which  
last, being loaded with Rum, was taken in Lat. 28  
Deg. N. and sent back to the Caraccas.

Yesterday being the first Day of Term, the Lord  
Chancellor and the Judges went to Westminster-Hall  
with the usual State, when several Persons of Distin-  
ction took the Oaths to qualify themselves for their re-  
spective Employments under the Government; and  
divers Printers, Publishers, &c. appeared on their Re-  
cognizances, some whereof were discharged, and others  
continued.

Last Wednesday died at Hatfield in Hertfordshire  
John Hornsby, Esq; formerly a Director of the Million  
Bank.

The Right Rev. Dr. Gibson, Lord Bishop of Lon-  
don and Dean of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, has ap-  
pointed Mr. Bayley, one of the Choristers of Christ-  
Church in Oxford, to be one of the Gentlemen of his  
Majesty's Chapel, in the Room of Mr. Church, de-  
ceased. And,

The Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of  
Westminster have appointed the abovesaid Gentleman,  
to succeed him as one of the Choristers of Westminster-  
Abbey.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	04 07	04 21

Bank Stock 141. India Nothing done. South Sea  
102 1-4th to 3-8ths to 102. Old Annuity 111 3-8ths  
to 1-half. New ditto 109 1-half to 5-8ths. Three  
per Cent. 98 3-4ths to 99. Seven per Cent. Loan  
98 1-half to 1-4th. Five per Cent ditto 74 1-4th.  
Royal Assurance 99. London Assurance 11. African  
10. India Bonds 41. 6s. to 7s. Premium. Bank  
Circulation 31. 5s. to 7s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies  
1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 15s.  
Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer  
Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths.  
Million Bank 113. Equivalent 110.

#### To the Honourable and Worthy Inhabi- tants of the City and Liberty of West- minster.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING the Honour to represent this City and  
Liberty in the present Parliament, which is now  
near expiring, We presume to offer our Service again;  
which we are encouraged to do by great Numbers of our  
Friends residing within the said City and Liberty, and do  
therefore humbly desire the Votes and Interest of the said  
Inhabitants at the next General Election; which shall  
always be acknowledged, and esteemed as a great Obliga-  
tion, and as a very great Honour conferr'd upon us.

We remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your Most Obedient,  
Humble Servants,

Jan. 5.  
1740.

SUNDON.  
CHA. WAGER.

#### To be LETT,

And enter'd on at Lady-Day next, at Ten Pounds per  
Annum.

THE FLEECE-INN, in Hallstead, Essex,  
Being a Well-servic'd House, with Good Stabling,  
and near the Market-Place. Enquire at the said House, or  
of Mr. Edward Mosley, at Maplestead near Hallstead afore-  
said.

STolen on Saturday Night last, out of  
the Grounds of Richard Biddle, of Wick-Rifington in the  
County of Gloucester, a Black Gelding, Fourteen Hands high,  
Pads very finely, full aged, has a White Blaze down his Face,  
and Two White Heels behind. Whoever gives Notice of the  
said Gelding, so that he may be had again, to Richard Biddle  
of Wick-Rifington afore said, or to Mr. Robert Oliphant,  
Hatter near Charing-Cross, shall have Two Guineas Reward.  
N. B. And whoever shall discover the Person or Persons  
concern'd in stealing the same, shall receive on Conviction  
thereof Five Guineas.



To the Free Burgesses of the Borough of  
Maldon, in the County of Essex.

GENTLEMEN,  
HAVING had the Honour of being nominated to be  
Candidates at the next General Election, to be  
Members to serve for your Borough in Parliament, by the  
Unanimous Consent of the Bailiffs, Aldermen, Capital  
Burgesses, and a great Number of Free Burgesses at large,  
of the Borough of Maldon, assembled at the General  
Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, held there on the Twelfth  
instant, We desire the Favour of your Votes and Interest  
for us, in Concurrence with your said Brethren; and shall  
always esteem it as the greatest Honour done to us, and  
shall return the Obligation in the properest Way; By  
faithfully discharging our Duty to our King and Country.

We are,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

THOMAS DRURY.

ROBERT COLEBROOKE.

This Day is Published,

[ Price SIX-PENCE ]

A Solemn Form of Adoration, Humiliation,  
and Prayer, for the General Fast appointed to be ob-  
served on Wednesday the 4th of February. Being a Specimen  
of a Liturgy shortly to be published, for the Use of such Chris-  
tian Congregations as approve of Precomposed Forms of Divine  
Worship, tho' they cannot join in many of those which are by  
Law established and imposed. To which is prefixed, A Short  
View of those National and Personal Sins which call for Hu-  
miliation and Reformation. Among which the Author reckon-  
s those Laws which enjoin unnecessary and impracticable  
Oaths, particularly in our Custom Houses and Universities;  
which oblige Men to subscribe, and solemnly declare their  
Assent and Consent to Articles and Creeds of Human Compo-  
sition they do not believe; which require the Sacrament of  
the Lord's Supper to be taken as a Qualification for a Civil  
Employment; and which take away the Lives of Men for  
Robbery, and make no Distinction in the Punishment be-  
tween Thieves and Murderers.

Printed for R. Hett, at the Bible and Crown in the Poultry

This Day is Published,

(Beautifully printed in TWELVES.)

THE LIFE OF MARIANNE. Or the  
Adventures of the Countess of —

By Mr. DE MARIVAUX.

Translated from the French.

N.B. The Second and Third Volumes are in the Press, and  
will be published with all Expedition.  
Printed for C. Davis, in Pater-noster Row, and P. Vaillant,  
in the Strand.

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Voltaire.
2. The Works of Mr. Skelton, Poet-Laureat to King Henry  
VIII. 12ves.
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R —. Translated by Mr. Humphreys. 12ves.
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This Day is Published,

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The Publick Register; or Weekly Magazine.  
To be continued every Saturday, Price 3d.

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1. The Remainder of the Essay on Humour. 2. An alle-  
gorical Epistle to the Dean of W —. 3. A curious Letter  
concerning the Project of painting Sound, and rendering Mus-  
ick intelligible to the Deaf. 4. Verses by the Earl of C —.
  5. A Translation into modern English of Mr. Pope's Imitation  
of Chaucer. 6. On Celia dancing. 7. Cornelia, a Song
  8. Records of Literature, News, &c.

And on Saturday last was published Number III.

- Containing
1. An Essay on Humour. 2. La Muse de Cavalier; or an  
Apology for such Gentlemen as make Poetry their Diversion,  
not their Business; in a Letter from a Scholar of Mars to one  
of the Sons of Apollo: By the late Earl of P —. 3. A  
Prologue for the Benefit of Mr. Dennis in 1733. 4. Verses to  
Corinna. 5. Records of Literature, News, &c.

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by T. Cooper in Pater-noster Row; at either of which Places  
Booksellers Advertisements and Letters to the Author are  
taken in.

N.B. We take this Opportunity of returning Thanks to the  
several Correspondents who have already favour'd us with their  
Assistance in this Undertaking. And as we are determin'd to  
spare no Expence nor Labour, to make this Paper not only  
agreeable but useful to the Publick, we hope the Ingenious  
in all Arts and Sciences, will honour us with their Corre-  
spondence: By which means this Paper might become a general  
Vehicle for the Literati of the whole Kingdom to communi-  
cate their Knowledge, and converse with each other. How  
agreeable such an Intercourse must be, and how greatly con-  
ducive to the Advancement of Learning, we need not say:  
And we flatter ourselves that such as have any useful Know-  
ledge to communicate, or any Hint that may contribute eithe-  
to improve the Mind, polish the Manners, refine the Taste  
or mend the Heart, will be glad of such an Opportunity of  
conveying it to the Publick.

Next Week will be Published,  
(In TWO VOLUMES, Octavo)

A Treatise of DISEASES in general.

Wherein the true Causes, Natures, and Essences of all  
the Principal Diseases incident to the Human Body are mecha-  
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tentions of Cure assigned upon the same Principles.

To which is subjoin'd, A System of Practice, applied to  
each Disease, and constituted upon the same most legitimate  
and solid Principles of mechanical Reasoning. The Prescrip-  
tions in English. All rendered familiar to every Capacity;  
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corrected, with large Additions.

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rity for establishing the new Colony of Georgia, By T. Rundle,  
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most charmingly fine, sweet, and pleasant, the Teeth  
perfectly white, clean and beautiful, and is the most certain  
Cure for the Scurvy in the Gums in the World.

It infallibly preserves the Breath, Teeth and Gums in their  
utmost Beauty and Perfection, if they are no Ways disorder'd;  
and if they are, immediately rectifies all their Defects, in  
the same Minute it is used it makes the most offensive Breath  
smell incomparably fine and charming, and in a short Time  
it effectually cures, that a disagreeable Breath will not return.

It instantly makes the blackest and most foul Teeth extream-  
ly white and delicately beautiful; infallibly preserves them  
from decaying, and those a little decay'd from becoming  
worse; absolutely cures the Scurvy in the Gums, be it ever  
inveterate, causing the Flesh to grow up to the Teeth again  
when almost eaten quite away, and assuages all the Pain of  
Teeth to Admiration. It is to be used but a few Drops in  
Time, is exceeding pleasant, and leaves a very grateful and  
delectable Flavour in the Mouth.

In a Word, for most delightfully performing, and quick-  
ly curing an ill-scented Breath, for immediately making the  
blackest Teeth most excellently white, certainly fastening them  
when loose, effectually preserving them from rotting or de-  
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all other Means have fail'd, and without causing the least  
Trouble or Uneasiness in using.

It directly heals and cures all Manner of Soreness of  
Eyes in Children or grown Persons, tho' of many Years  
standing, be it either of the dry, itching and smarting Kind,  
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the Evil, or any other Distemper.

It effectually takes away all Specks, Films, or  
Cataracts to Admiration, as also all Flies or Gnats, which  
seem to swim before the Sight; it wonderfully strength-  
ens the Optick Nerves, comforts the Eyes, immediately  
moves all Dazzling and Dimness, clearing the Sight,  
infallibly preserving it strong and good to exceeding old Age.

Hundreds who were so very dim-sighted for some  
as scarcely able to distinguish any thing, and imagin'd  
Age to be the Occasion, have been perfectly and al-  
most instantly cured by it, so as to read the smallest Print  
without Spectacles; and for Ophthalmies, or Sore, Bloodshot, or  
my Eyes, no Medicine upon Earth can come near  
Thousands of Men, Women, and Children, have been  
by it of the very worst Sort, almost upon the Spot,  
Blindness been prevented in abundance who had  
other Remedies in vain, inasmuch that it may be said  
counted a miraculous Remedy.

No Family ought to be without it, nor ever will  
they have had but one Day's Experience of its almost  
Efficacy.

It is to be had only, by the Author's Appointment,  
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An infallible and speedy Cure, by one  
Medicine, being a most pleasant Chymical  
Tincture, to be taken in Drops,

WHICH gives instant Relief in  
Paralytick or Nervous Indispositions, proceeding  
what Cause soever; and also in all Weaknesses, or Decays of  
Nature, whether from Old Age, or occasioned by continen-  
tialness of Body, or any Irregularities of Living, such as  
Drinking, &c. whereby Nature is sorely weakened, and  
in a Manner quite spoiled.

This infallible Chymical Tincture is endued with such  
certain Qualities, that it instantly enters the Nerves, the  
principal Seat of all Complaints of a Paralytick Kind, and  
natural Heat and Strength to a Degree consistent with a  
State of Health; and in a very little time perfectly cures  
Paralytick Weaknesses of the longest standing; and all  
severest or worst Effects of it either on old or young, such  
shaking or trembling of the Limbs, Numbness, or even De-  
fects on any Part of the Body; as has been happily experi-  
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Publication.

As for any Weaknesses or Decays of Nature, by  
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Operation, as not to give the least Disturbance in the  
but in its Effects so strong and prevalent, that all Decays  
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Digestion, causes a good Appetite, revives and strengthens  
whole Human Frame, and is so safe and regular a Cure  
all Paralytick, Convulsive, and other Nervous Indisposi-  
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